

WILSON PLANS FOR THRACE COUNCIL

Diplomats Amazed at His Proposed Division Into Three Parts.

VENIZELOS WANTS IT ALL

Americans Learn of Pact With Allies to Give Territory to Greece.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, Aug. 15.—Premier Venizelos of Greece appears to have made a counter proposition to the Wilson plan for an internationalized Thrace, which would divide Thrace, while still demanding that all of Thrace be given to Greece, the Venizelos plan would make Deputies a free port, similar to Danzig, under the League of Nations, and would internationalize the railroad running from that place to Bulgaria.

Venizelos is regarded as the cleverest diplomat at the conference, and this impression is not lessened by his latest proposal, which conforms almost exactly to the plan which President Wilson sanctioned in connection with the Danubian problem and Poland. Venizelos has declared that his political life depends upon getting Thrace for Greece.

It was admitted to-day that the Americans had encountered more secret agreements of which they would know nothing in the Thrace matter. It appears now that the British and French, to induce Venizelos to overthrow King Constantine and bring Greece into the war, had promised him Thrace.

President Wilson's proposal of his favorite remedy of an internationalized State has caused little short of amazement in many diplomatic circles where the difficulties of the Balkan problem are seen clearly and where America's efforts to adjust them in her own way are causing increased resentment.

Wilson's Plan for Thrace.

Under the Wilson plan Thrace would be divided into three parts. A little strip along the coast on the west would be given to Greece; a second strip extending north from the Aegean to Bulgaria, and taking in the port of Dedea-catch and the railroad from that town to Bulgaria, and the Greek railroad running along the coast from the Aegean to the Black Sea, while the rest of Thrace, extending from the coast northward to the Aegean and including Adrianople, would be given to Greece.

Greece, instead of having a continuous territory, would get two districts separated by the internationalized State. In the opinion of some of the most astute diplomats, this would create in the Balkans new elements of trouble in addition to those presented by the old map. No name has yet been proposed for this curious new State, although some critics have jokingly referred to it as "Wilsonia."

The Americans, under orders from Washington, are pushing the plan for all they are worth, but they have not yet obtained its acceptance by the British and French, who still look at it askance.

The Wilson State, it is contended by its American supporters, would give the Bulgarians free access to the Aegean, and behind it, as the diplomats here generally see it, is the President's attempt to boost the League of Nations at home and abroad in support of his constant contention that it is the only solution of Europe's many troubles.

Concession to America.

Naturally it is represented as a concession to the Americans, their desire being that Bulgaria must extend to the Aegean. Confronted with the absolute refusal of the Americans to modify this position, Foreign Minister Giumelov and Premier Clemenceau gave way. The President, as in the Giumelov case, again presented his plan for an internationalized State, with the change that it may tie up the conference in the same manner that the Fiume dispute did.

It is pointed out that Greece would be divided by such a State in the same manner that Greece was divided in the case of East Prussia by the Danzig corridor. Of the two internationalized States proposed by President Wilson, Fiume and Thrace, neither has been accepted by the Allies. It is pointed out by critics that both depend upon Article X of the peace treaty, while the American Senate is showing a decided disinclination to pledge to the American people what must be behind that guarantee.

Greek partisans are asking now, if the United States is not going to send troops to the Balkans in case of trouble arising from the new boundaries under Article X, why should America mix into the matter at all? The constant menace of America's economic weapon and the demand that Germany stand by the League of Nations may bring about acceptance of the latest plan, but the comments of the Italians, French, Greeks, Slavs and other peoples most interested in the Balkans, it will be done only over their protests.

La Liberté, commenting on the latest plan, points out that the United States is revealed as the only European power even Italy having gone over to the side of the Greeks. It adds:

"In this game Europe risks becoming a veritable mosaic of little States, the international territories. What nests of future contentions!"

The Americans, it is explained, would have shaped the Wilson State to include eastern Thrace and give it to Greece, but the British and French would not even consider this plan, but they would have been willing to combine it with the Constantinople amendment to ensure that the United States would accept the latter.

ALLIES TO TRY BELA KUN.

Austria Told It Will Be Held Responsible for His Delivery.

GENEVA, Aug. 15.—The allied Governments have informed the Austrian Government that it will be held responsible for the delivery of Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist leader, and for his delivery later for trial by an allied tribunal according to a despatch from Innsbruck.

Bela Kun, it is added, will be tried for hanging and shooting Hungarians during his reign in Budapest. Extradition will be insisted by Bela Kun, it is said, it being added that the former Hungarian Foreign Minister desired to go to the United States, taking with him the money his wife and himself carried out of Budapest.

U. S. Mission to Quit Berlin.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (delayed).—The United States military mission assigned to Germany after the armistice and which has had its headquarters in Berlin will be dissolved and will leave for home early in September.

Italy May Cede Part of Indemnity.

ROME, Aug. 15.—The newspapers announce that through a recent financial agreement between Italy and Great Britain Italy may cede to the British Government part of the indemnity due her from Germany.

WILSON'S SENATE PARLEY BE OPEN

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has been able to thus far just what occurred in Paris.

So confident is Senator Hitchcock that his revelation of what the proceedings must be in case the treaty is ratified will have an enormous effect on the Senate that he declared no Senator conceivably could dare to vote for amendments after the game was explained to them.

Not only Shantung but the question of American representation in the proposed league, equal to that of Great Britain and her colonies is worrying the Administration. It is realized that the Irish vote throughout the country, regardless of party, is strongly in favor of such a plan. Senators with strong Irish sympathies even now are on tenterhooks because of this issue.

Wilson's Letter to Lodge.

Prior to the conference with Senator Hitchcock the President wrote to Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee that he would be pleased to receive the members of the committee at the White House Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. He not only assented to making the exchanges public matter, but suggested the presence of stenographers. His letter to Senator Lodge follows:

"I have received your letter of yesterday, and in reply hasten to express the hope that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will give me the pleasure of seeing them at the White House on Tuesday morning next, the 19th, at 10 o'clock.

I also welcome the suggestion of the committee that nothing said at the conference shall be given out confidentially. In order that the committee may have a full and trustworthy record of what is said, I shall have a stenographer present, and take the stenographer's report that if you should wish to bring one of the committee's stenographers with you, that would be entirely agreeable to me. The presence of the two stenographers would lighten the work.

It will be most agreeable to me to have an opportunity to tell the committee anything that may be serviceable to them in their consideration of the treaty.

At the same time the letter to the President from Senator Lodge was made public. It follows:

Soon after the treaty of Versailles had been laid before the Senate, Senator Hitchcock informed the Committee on Foreign Relations that if the committee desired at any time to see you for the purpose of discussing the treaty you would be glad to receive them if they were given twenty-four hours' notice. Taking advantage of this suggestion, the committee this morning instructed me by vote to say to you that they would be glad if they could meet you for the purpose of asking certain information in regard to the treaty at such time and place as might be convenient to you. Owing to the necessary absence of one or two Senators, I take the liberty of saying that it would be more convenient to the committee if the appointment could be made for some day subsequent to Monday next.

It was the general desire of the committee that I should say to you that it was assumed that nothing said at the meeting would be considered confidential.

The Senate has ordered the treaty to be considered in open executive session, and in consonance with this order the committee feels that any information in regard to the treaty which comes into their possession should not be withheld from the public.

Germany Would Yield Rights.

An argument against any amendment affecting Shantung which will be used by Senator Hitchcock in his speech next week is that even if Germany accepted an amendment to the Senate of the Shantung rights to China then Germany would be in the position of giving her approval in the peace treaty with the Allies to giving up her former rights in China to Japan, while in the amended American treaty Germany would cede them to China.

It will be emphasized also that amending the treaty would hold up matters so that America would not be represented on the very powerful Reparation Commission, which has been set up by the treaty to impose its will on Germany, everything respecting reparations. This, it was pointed out, would enable a reparations commission, on which the United States is not represented, to forbid Germany to import cotton or any other American product on the ground that she was spending too much money abroad to enable her to pay the indemnity fixed by the treaty.

In the Foreign Relations Committee to-day Senator Fall (N. M.) proposed amendments in addition to those affecting Shantung, to the Senate of the League of Nations. The Fall amendments would prevent American representation on the many boundary commissions, and other matters provided by the treaty. He would accomplish this by striking out the word "and associated Powers" wherever it is provided that the principal allied and associated Powers shall make up these commissions. The United States being the only "associated Power" these matters would be left to the Allies proper. Senator Fall is to insist on no European interference in its own matters it should not meddle in these purely domestic European matters.

Expert Millard to Testify.

When the Foreign Relations Committee goes to the White House Tuesday morning the Republican members will be prepared to urge especially the necessity of giving the Senate the Shantung. There was a discussion of the subject among them to-day, and on Monday the witnesses before the committee will be Thomas F. Millard, Oriental expert, journalist and adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference.

It is expected that his examination will bring out the first real illumination of any of the treaty provisions. Witnesses heretofore examined have had little to tell, and little disposition to tell anything calculated to embarrass the Administration. Mr. Millard has much to tell and the most animated desire to embarrass everybody who advocates ratification of the document in its present form.

Lodge Not Reservation Author.

Persistent reports pervaded Senate circles to-day that Senator Lodge was showing privately to Senators a form of resolution for ratification of the treaty with reservations. This came to be referred to as the "Lodge reservation."

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Pekin's Attitude to Determine When Japan Will Carry Out Her Pledge.

PREMIER HARA SPEAKS

Wave of American Hostility Viewed With Concern, He Says.

By the Associated Press.

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"My colleague, Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a statement on August 2 in explanation of our policy respecting the Shantung question. That statement represents the considered opinion of this Government, and I have little to add in dealing with the same subject."

What Uchida Promised.

Viscount Uchida, in his statement which was referred to by the Premier, said that Japan was willing to restore Shantung to China, and would enter into negotiations with the Peking Government as soon as possible for the formal treaty should be ratified by Japan.

"The question is often asked as to when Japan will return Kiaochow to China. I would point out that the restoration of Kiaochow detailed arrangements should be worked out beforehand in common accord between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, and that the length of time required for such arrangements depends largely upon the attitude of China.

"In any case we fully realize that it is as much to our own interests as in the interests of China to accelerate to the conclusion of all needed arrangements and to effect without unnecessary delay the restoration of leased territory which we have solemnly undertaken."

U. S. Hostility Discussed.

Premier Hara and high officials of the Japanese Government discussed frankly with the correspondent what was called the "wave of anti-Japanese feeling" in America. They were plainly disturbed by a reliable report received here showing uneasiness as to Japan's attitude relative to Shantung as one cause for the sentiment of discontent among the friends of Japan, but felt Japan's repeated assurances as to restoration, with the Premier's statement to the Associated Press to-day, should clear the air and prevent any deplorable misunderstanding.

It is frankly admitted here that Japan's so-called militarism is responsible for much uneasiness abroad, but opinion is expressed that foreign critics who call Japan the "Germany of the Far East" neglect to take into consideration the internal and historic reasons which led the Japanese people to venerate the army and navy, including the historic part which the Choshu and Satsuma clans, which are, respectively, behind the army and navy, played in the restoration of the imperial dynasty and in the wars with China and Russia.

Nevertheless the Japanese insist there is a distinct movement under way to curb any excessive influence held by militarists which might be calculated to be harmful to the legitimate development of the nation and inimical to Japan's relations with America.

EX-KAISER CHARLES STILL CLAIMS CROWN

Authorizes Joseph to Hold It as His Agent.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A courier has arrived in Budapest, according to reports received here, with a letter from former Emperor Charles to Archduke Joseph, in which Charles declares he is still the crowned King of Hungary and commands Joseph to take over the sovereign power until his return. The reports add that the letter thanks the Archduke for the services rendered the dynasty.

Count Michael Karolyi, former President of Hungary, is reported to have told a well known political personage whom he met at Karlsruhe that Austrian court circles supported the "entente plan" of placing young Archduke Otto, the eldest son of former Emperor Charles, on the Austrian throne. The plan, Karolyi is reported to have said, is supported by the Clericals and Christian Socialists.

Count Karolyi, the reports add, said that Stephen Friedrich, Minister of War in the new Hungarian Cabinet, was a personal attack on Archduke Joseph, declaring that all the Hapsburgs must be driven out.

One of the first things taken up for discussion by the new Hungarian Cabinet was the question of what should be done concerning the money issued while the Communists were in power. The money, which was declared false or will be given a temporary value, so that the Hungarians who were forced to accept it from the Bela Kun regime will not be able to get it back. It is said that the Communist or "white money" will be given an arbitrary value of one-fifth of the "blue money," the money by which the almost worthless Austro-Hungarian currency was known.

Some Hungarian industrial leaders maintain that the "white money" is almost entirely in the hands of speculators and the general public principally holds the notes issued by the Karolyi Government, which are being redeemed by the Hungarian State Bank.

The Budapest correspondent of the Tageblatt calls the new Hungarian Cabinet "a victory for reaction." It says that Moderate and Conservative circles have been in the forefront of the announcement of the new Government.

Baron Perini, the new Minister of the Interior, the correspondent says, is dissatisfied because of his relations with the late Count Tisza. Herr Hugler, the Minister of Education, and Herr Feilich, the Minister of Public Welfare, he adds, are strongly Clerical. Julius Rubinek, the Minister of Agriculture, is a head of the Hungarian Land Owners Association, and his appointment, it is declared, is taken to indicate that the interests of the land owners will be protected. Herr Heinrich, the Minister of Trade, is a member of one of the largest business families in Budapest. Koloman Hegedus, the Minister of Finance, for a long time was a member of the Hungarian Lower House, and is considered a good financier and politician.

Premier Lovassy, the correspondent says, agreed to enter the Cabinet in order to present the representatives in it of Archduke Joseph from controlling both the internal and foreign policies of the Government. The Christian Socialists are said to be the principal supporters of the new Cabinet.

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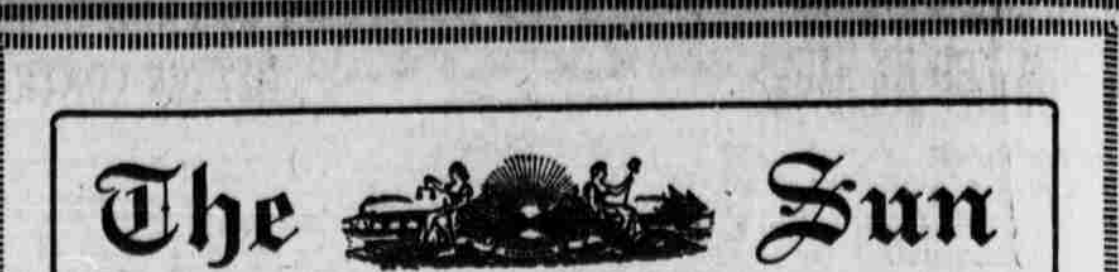
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Who Is Glenn E. Plumb?

"The Plumb Plan" is a phrase on everybody's lips. The plan is embodied in a bill in Congress, providing for the nationalization of the railroads, with a profit sharing arrangement on behalf of the labor which operates the roads.

Organized labor generally is aligned behind the Plumb Plan. Opponents of the plan call it "the first appearance of Bolshevism" in proposed national legislation.

But who is this man Plumb? Every one wonders, no one appears to know.

Just at present he is counsel for the Organized Railway Employees of America. In

THE SUNDAY SUN

of August 17 you will find full information concerning this remarkable man, his career and the background of his ideas.

Also—

Personal Memories of Carnegie

"The Laird of Skibo," the "Bethlehem Iron Master," was one of the tremendous yet picturesque figures on the stage of American life for many years. He lived to play two great roles—first, that of self-made captain of industry; second, that of philanthropist and worker for world peace.

Since he died his life story has been told and retold in the conventional fashion. But here, in store for you, are wholly new sidelights, unconventional glimpses. They will complete and vitalize your conception of the man. The author long enjoyed his intimate friendship.

And—

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Manhattan Island is a veritable Golconda in miniature. Gem stones of half a dozen varieties—including the biggest garnet in the world—have been found in blasting and excavating for building foundations, the subways and the like.

There are also many veins and outcrops of minerals of commercial value. Potash in considerable quantities is one of these lost "natural resources" of Manhattan.

It would hardly pay to mine for the treasures now! But if a city had not been founded here the modern prospector would have looked upon the island as a Paradise.

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